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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday *following* the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the *following* month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*.

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MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

December 1983 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by February 1, 1984, their membership will become effective on that date.

2011-MT Charles Michael Huffman, 237 N.E. 167th, North Miami, FL 33162 (Cobs, European Talers & Crowns, Gold)

2012-MT Charles A. Robbins, P. O. Box 09, DeKalb, Miss. 39328 (Baltic States, Finland, Russia, Philippines)

2013-MT Stuart Balsam, P. O. Box 416, Havelock, N.C. 28532 (Crowns pre-1970)

2014-MT Warren L. Schulz (All German, South & Central America)

2015-MT C. Richard Leister, 14308 Woodcrest Dr., Rockville, Md. 20853 (British Tokens 1820-1910 est. Unofficial Farthings and Taverns)

2016-MT Rafael E. Valentin, Condomino Tropicana, Apt. 401-B, Isla Verda, Puerto Rico 00913 -- (Cuba & Puerto Rico)

2017-MT Jeffrey Oxley (BFTN-8 DIV), USS Dalhgren DDG - 43, FPO New York 09567 -- (British India, Belgian Congo, Romania, FIC)

2018-MT Mike Maier, 5017 15th Ave. N.E., No. 204, Seattle, Wash. 98105 (East Asian Coins, particularly Cash)

*****

DONATIONS REPORT: We wish to acknowledge the following donations received since the last report:

Name	Type of Donation	Preference of Use
ABART, Gerda	$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
ABART, Rolland L.	$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
ALBRIGHT, John	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
ANDREWS, C. C.	$8.00 Cash	*NI BULLETIN* Fund
BAILEY, Howard E	$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BARTICK, Philip R.	$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BARTON, E. Hank	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BECHT, George H.	$20.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BENSON, William E.	$20.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
BENSON, Lauren	$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BORKOWSKI, Kenneth D.	$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BREITLING, Rupert	7 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
BRUCK, Frederick R., II	$15.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
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NVS = No Value Stated by donor.

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I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

Sanford Durst

KLAWANS, ZANDER H. *An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins.* Pub. 1982, 206pp, illus.

Serge Huard

CEKA, HASAN. *Questions de numismatique Illyrienne avec un catalogue des monnaies d'Apollonie et de Durrhachium.* Pub. 1972 by the State University at Tirana, Albania, 199pp, not illus.

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KRASNODEBSKI, JAN J. *International Numismatic Directory.* Pub. 1973, 272pp, illus.

MALHOTRA, D. K. *History & Problems of Indian Currency 1835-1959.* Pub. 1960, 288pp, not illus.

NARBETH, COLIN. *The coin collectors encyclopedia.* Pub. 1968, 232pp, illus.

POLIVKA, EDUARD. *Mince Ceskoslovenske 1918-1968.* Pub. 1967, 71pp, illus.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE. Title index to the first 30 years, 1935-1965. Pub. 1964, 110pp.

PRIDMORE, FRED. *Notes on colonial coins. Mr. A. P. Spencer, artist/engraver, His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta and the redesigned coinages of King George VI British India 1938-1947.* Reprinted from the *British Numismatic Journal* 1968, 18pp, illus.

SPINK & SON, LTD. *The milled coinage of England 1662-1946.* Pub. 1950, 145pp, illus.

PRIDMORE, FRED. *Coins and coinage of the Straits Settlements and British Malaysia 1786 to 1951, including tokens issued by the merchants of Singapore 1828-1853.* Pub. 1968, 271pp, illus.

VACCARO, FRANCESCO. *Le Monete de Aksum.* Pub. 1967, 42pp, illus.

VICENTI, JOSE A. *Cataloge general de la moneda Espanola (Felipe V 1700 - Isabell II 1868).* Pub. 1968, 423pp, illus.

FORRER, L. *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists.* 1970 reprint. Eight volumes, illus.

NI Purchases

SCHEUCH, KARL. *Medaillen aus Porzellan. Vol. III. Ausgabeorte F bis M.* Pub. 1969, 123pp, illus.

As above, *Vol. IV. Ausgabeorte M (nur Meissen) bis Z.* Pub. 1970, 143pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above our thanks go also to David Kwapisz and Marvin L. Fraley for their donations of additional numismatic material.

III. Thus ends another year. My thanks to all of our members who supported the Library both by their gifts and by their use.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Librarian

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"TACEN" - The Old English or Anglo-Saxon word for token was *tacen*, from the Germanic root word *teach*. *(Submitted by Jerry F. Schimmel)*

FROM THE MAILBOX

Member shares Info on Ordering Mexican Coins, Bank Notes

A short note to enclose the Bank of Mexico letter in case you want to order any of the stuff, or perhaps you would like to print it in the NI Bulletin for the readers in case someone else is interested. This is the first time they have ever offered Banknotes for sale that I know of. Surely do want a pretty penny for them. I am anxious to get the year set, it sounds interesting.

Mrs. R.J. (Frances) Ross
Phoenix, Arizona

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Very truly yours, (Signed) Guadeloupe Monroy Huitron, Head of Banco de Mexico's Numismatic Collection and Historical Archives

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SMALLER TEN CENT COIN FOR HONG KONG

by John DeMarais, Dallas, Texas, NI #1539

The government of Hong Kong has introduced another coin as part of the series of changes that began in 1975. The new nickel-brass 10 cent coin is about 17.5mm in diameter and weighs slightly less than 2 grams. It has a plain edge. It replaces the previous piece of the same value that was 20.5mm in diameter and weighed about twice as much. The new piece is smaller than the nickel-brass 20 cents coins and thus falls into a logical pattern of sizes.

The present coinage began in 1975 when scalloped coins for 20 cents and 2 dollars were introduced. In 1976 10-sided 5 dollar coins were added to replace 5 dollar notes. Nickel-brass 50 cent coins were introduced in 1977 to replace a similar cupro-nickel piece. In 1978 smaller cupro-nickel 1 dollar coins were circulated to replace the larger pieces of the same metal. In 1980 the 10-sided 5 dollar coin was replaced by a small, thick cupro-nickel coin with interesting security edges. The words "HONG KONG" and "FIVE DOLLARS" appear in both English and Chinese in the edge groove. The present series of coins replaces those developed from 1948 to 1960. No new 5 cent pieces have been issued as part of the new coinage, and the denomination may be slated for obsolescence.

THE GARUDA OR NOWI ON A TRIPURA COIN

by Dr. Jai Prakash Singh, Banaras Hundu Univ., Varanasi, India

A coin of King Mukuṭamāṇikya of Tripura contains a curious figure. It has been identified as Garuḍa, the *Vāhana* (carrier) of Vishṇu.[1] A closer scrutiny, however, shows that it may not be the representation of Garuḍa.

The obverse of the coin bears a three line legend:

1- *Naranārāyaṇa* -

2- *Śrī Śrīmukuta* -

3- *māṇikyadevaḥ.*

This is repeated as the marginal circular legend on the reverse, at the end of which the date of its issue is recorded as *Śaka 1411* (= 1490 A.D.). The bird represented in the centre of the coin on the reverse was identified as Garuḍa[2] perhaps because the word *Nārāyaṇa* as a part of the legend here does not stand for Vishṇu. It should be taken as an adjective of the king who in this legend is called as *Naranārāyaṇa* or lord of the people.

That the title or epithet *naranārāyaṇa* does not stand for lord Vishṇu in this case is also borne out by the fact that earlier on the coins of his father, Ratnamāṇikya, an altogether different expression is used -- *Śrī Nārāyaṇa charaṇa para* or *Śri Śri Nārāyaṇa charaṇa paraḥ.* As this expression is omitted on this coin of King Mukuṭamāṇikya it can be said that the word *Naranārāyaṇa* is used herein for the issuer of this coin, i.e. Mukuṭamāṇikya. Another evidence that lends some indirect support to the non-Vaishṇava nature of Mukuṭamāṇikya is yet another type of the king that refers to his devotion to Chaṇḍī.[3] It may therefore be suggested that the type of Mukuṭamāṇikya does not contain a depiction of Garuḍa, the *Vāhana* of Vishṇu.

Garuḍa is too well known to Indian iconography. He is invariably associated with Vishṇu, as the vehicle or *Vāhana*. He usually has a composite form-- half bird, half man. He is two legged and has two wings with a beak-like nose and round eyes in a human head. He is also known as an enemy of the snakes. Snakes are also shown in his beak, claws or simply as his ornaments. In medieval art of India snakes are invariably used for ornamentation of his body.[4] According to Indian iconographic texts he should be pot-bellied and should have two, four or eight hands. One of these texts namely the *Vishṇu dharmōttara Puraṇa* states that his legs should be like those of a vulture. The figure on the coin under discussion is not in accordance with the iconographic features of Garuḍa even though it has a human body and an open beak-like mask(?) attached to its head, and legs ending in claws.

In case the bird is not taken as Garuḍa then what is it to be identified with? We do not know. It may be possible, however, that the almost human-bodied bird, possibly represents some tribal deity. There is a story that Achu Sibrai was once meditating upon two sacred stones for the creation of the Reangs, a sub-section of the Tripuris. His wife, in the form of a bird was hatching two eggs nearby. She became

hungry, after sometime, mistaking the stones to be fruits she carried them to her nest to eat. Being unable to eat the stones she hatched them too along with the eggs. After twelve years Debtarani and Debtalakshmi came out from the stones, and Sammlimland and Tampuima from the two eggs respectively. Those that were born of the stones are regarded as the ancestors of the Reangs and those that were born of the eggs as the parents of their deities. After their birth, the Supreme god woke up, blessed Debtarani and Deblakshmi and instructed the deities to keep watch over them.[5]

Thus according to this story the Tripuris have a bird deity, the wife of their great god. It is quite possible that the depiction of the bird on the coin of king Mukuṭamāṇikya is that of this tribal deity and not of Brahmanical Garuḍa.

There is nothing unlikely in the depiction of this tribal deity on the coins of Mukuṭamāṇikya. It often happens that a culture resists another culture that threatens its identity. The coins of Mukuṭamāṇikya's father indicate that he was under considerable Brahmanical influence. At the same time, however, he portrayed the fourteen tribal deities on his coins, perhaps to appease the religious sentiments of his people. This symbolic representation is seen in contrast to Ratnamāṇikya's faith in Nārāyaṇa, Durgā, Pārvāti and Parmeśvara, none of which are pictorially represented on his coins. The names of all these Brahmanical deities figure in his coin legends. Mukuṭamāṇikya, thus followed his father, in depicting the great mother of the Tribal people pictorially on one of his types whereas he merely refers to his devotion to Chaṇḍī on another type.

There is another composite figure in the tribal lore of Tripura which may also be considered in this connection. A folk tale titled *Nobosani* (or the Stork) of the Rupini's, a Tripura tribe, that thinks it was one of their ancestors who founded the Māṇikya dynasty, presents another human bodied bird that may seem to be represented on this coin. The story is as follows:

A man had two daughters. After the death of his wife he moved his daughters to his younger brother's house under the care of their aunt, as he could not spare the time to look after them.

As the girls grew up there, the elder one being of an independent nature was not liked by her aunt. Whenever she asked for food she was given droppings of hens and the refuse of pigs. When she asked for water her aunt spat into her mouth saying "drink this"! The girl was very sad and complained to her father when he came back from *jhum* cultivation.

When the girl reported the matter to her father he commanded her to be more obedient to her aunt. This, however, saddened the miserable girl and she started crying saying she will no longer stay with her, and that he will have to kill her if he would not let her leave the place. This enraged her father and beating her he asked his daughter to stay in the house and left.

A Stork flying overhead watched it all and was deeply hurt. He called his flock and they all started fluttering in the sky overhead. The Storks asked the girl to tell them if they could help her! The girl

looked up and asked them to give her one feather each. The Storks readily complied with her request. Collecting all the feathers, the girl borrowed a needle from a neighbour and stitching the feathers together made two wings. Thereafter, she glued the wings on her person, attempted many a times and ultimately suceeded in flying away.

Her younger sister asked her "where are you going?" She said, "I am going to the Nowi birds". Thus saying she flew to join the Storks fluttering overhead.

In the meantime her father also returned from the *Jhum* and being informed by his younger daughter about it cried "where are you going?" His daughter replied "I have become a Nowi. I will fly away with them."[6]

And the girl-turned bird flew away with the flock of Nowi birds, never to return. It seems that this description of the girl may have undergone certain changes during the past few hundred years. It is possible that in the original tale she was supported by birds and taken to a distant land. The figure of the bird as depicted on our coin has no wings. In place of wings, on her sides are drawn two closely attached birds, as if supporting the central figure who is purely human bodied with a beak-like partial mask covering the rear portion of her head, and legs ending in what may be called claws. The visible parts of the face of the figure show an expression of pain and suffering.

As the central figure has no features of a Garuḍa it is difficult to identify it with him. It can, therefore, only be a representation either of the bird deity of Tripura or the Nowi bird.

References:

[1] V. Choudhury & P. Roy, "A Coin of Mukuṭamāṇikya of Tripura", *JAIH*, Vol. VII, pp. 171-174; cf. also R.C. Majumdar *History of Medieval Bengal*, p. 356; Ramanimohan Sarma, *Coinage of Tripura*, p. 16.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] The coin of king Mukuṭamāṇikya referring to his devotion to Chaṇḍī is published by V. Choudhury & P.Roy, *Coinage of Bengal and its Neighbourhood* (Edited by Jai Prakash Singh), pp. 21-24

[4] R. Champakalakshmi, *Vaishnava Iconography in the Tamil Country*,p.229

[5] Omesh Saigal, *Tripura* (Delhi, 1978), pp. 100-101

[6] *Ibid*, pp. 144-145.

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JAPAN'S 10 YEN AND ITS GRADING, *by Robert Mike Jones (from his* JCC *#6)*

A bronze coin first issued in 1951 and continued with a reeded edge from 1950 to 1958 (Y73); Plain Edge variety issued from 1959 onward (Y73a). None struck in 1956 (Showa 31). It measures 23.5mm, weighs 4.5 grams, composition: .950 copper, .040 zinc, .010 tin. On the obverse top the inscription reads NI HON KOKU (left to right), center "house", bottom JIU EN (not pronounced "yen"). Reverse "10" surrounded by a wreath. GRADING POINT: First sign of wear appears on tip of bow (reverse bottom). When even slightly worn, flattened dark spots appear. Color of original uncirculateds vary from deep red to bright orange. Comment: Works in most vending machines as quarters.

THE BALTIC TRADE DOLLAR

by Harald Salvesen, Oslo, Norway, NI #LM-62

(Reprinted, with alterations and additions, from the JOURNAL of the Russian Numismatic Society)

A "trade dollar" is a coin issued for the specific purpose of doing trade with a foreign country or trading area. It differs usually from the regular coinage through its weight and/or design. The US and Japanese issues for the Far East come readily to mind, both spelling out the words "Trade Dollar" on the coin itself.

The Baltic also had its trade coins, used in the western commerce with Russia and its Baltic provinces especially. These seem all to be "Albertustalers". The reason for using this type can no doubt be found in the article on "Yefimiki" in No. 3 of the *JOURNAL of the Russian Numismatic Society*, page 11:

> " The Talers the foreign suppliers provided in the 1650's were of various values. The main differences were these: those with the lowest value were the 'yefimki with a cross' - the Spanish Netherlands patagons of Albert & Isabella and Philip IV which had begun fairly recently to show up among the imported Talers. For a while the Government tried not to buy these at all; at best it paid no more than 48 kopecks apiece. However, the supply of full-value 50-kopeck Talers or Lübeck Talers - a generic term - began to fall off, and as a result the (Russian) government began to accept the 48-kopeck patagons and apply the double counterstamp officially to the 50-kopeck Talers and the 48-kopeck Patagons indiscriminately. "

The traders of the Baltic were thrifty people; why use the regular Talers when 4% could be gained by producing Albertustalers? Using the Danish issues as an example, this 4% difference corresponds to the relationship between the regular Speciedaler of 1771/1799 (28.893 grams x 0.875 fineness = 25.281 grams of fine silver, which can be taken as 100%) as against the Albertustaler of 1781/1796 (28.063 grams x 0.868 fineness = 24.359 grams of fine silver, which is only 96% of the Speciedaler). Incidentally, this was the same net silver weight of the "Piaster" (Greenland Dollar)[1] made by the Danes in 1771 and 1777 (26.983 grams x 0.902 fineness = 24.338 grams of fine silver) for the Far East Trade and designed to correspond to the net average silver content of the Pillar Dollar.

The Albertustaler got its name from the Patagon made under Albert & Isabella (1598-1621) in the Low Countries. It was later continued in the Seven Provinces as the Dutch Rijksdaalder which saw widespread use under the name of the Zilveren Ducaat, with the familiar full-length figure of the Knight with sword. This was apparently the most popular coin in the Baltic trade at the end of the 1700s. For the Danes and the Prussians, not having so many shining knights to choose from, did the next best thing and put their wild man, in much the same

posture on their Albertustalers. To compete with the well-known Dutch lion, the Danes borrowed the Norwegian lion (leading some to list the coin under Norway), whilst the Prussians were satisfied with their traditional eagle. But their Royal crowns were magnificent and quite upstaged the republican Dutch.

Only one principality, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, produced special decimal coinage to the "Albertus-standard", issuing a half-Taler in 1747 and 1748, and a quarter-Taler in 1748, to match their Albertustaler of 1747. They carefully spelled out *Nach dem Fvs der Albertus Taler* on these coins.

The Russians, having initiated it all by accepting Patagons at full value, found in 1796 that they had to issue their own Albertus-Ruble, whilst the Dutch, who had made these coins so popular, with their Zilveren Ducaat in the 1700s, had to make a special Rijksdaalder in 1815-16 when they had otherwise discontinued this type some years before.

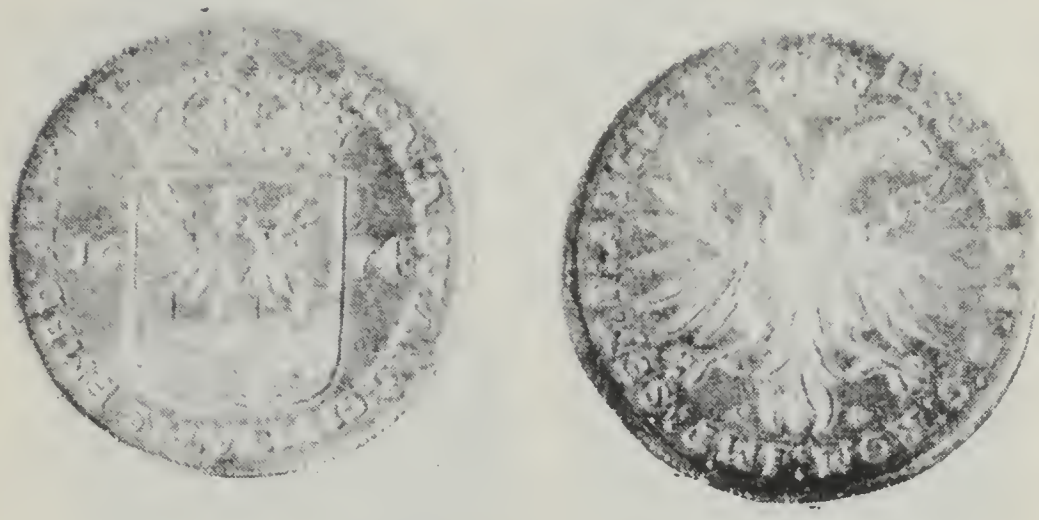
But were all the various Albertustalers explicitly intended for the Baltic, or the Russian trade, where in fact they mostly circulated? So far we have no clear-cut evidence to support this, but neither do we know of anything that would tend to disprove it. Readers with knowledge of this field are invited to offer their comments. In the meantime, we list the so far found specially made Talers of this standard (the Patagons of the Spanish Netherlands &c have not been included, as we are concerned here only with the special issues).

Three of the coins are of historical interest to collectors of Russian issues. Karl Peter Ulrich appears on No. 7. He was a son of Duke Carl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp and Peter the Great's eldest daughter, Anna Petrovna. Karl Peter Ulrich was recognized as heir to the Russian throne by the Empress Elizabeth, and succeeded her in 1742.

Friedrich August, on No. 9, was protégé of Catherine II of Russia (she had been married to Karl Peter Ulrich, later Peter III of Russia). When this short-lived Emperor was done in in 1762, Friedrich August was made guardian of her son, Paul, later Paul I of Russia. This guardianship lasted apparently until 1773, when Friedrich August was made Duke of Oldenburg through the influence of Catherine II.

Peter Biron, on No. 10, was the son of a one-time groom, Ernst Johan Biron, who was a favorite of the Empress Anna of Russia (widowed Duchess of Courland). The Duchy of Courland came under Russian sovereignty in 1795.

In the listing that follows, the legend on the face of each coin or on its edge that identifies its intended purpose has been given, as has the contemporary definition of its role. But surely there must be more coins specially minted to the Albertus-standard. A fascination of the series is that through the study of weights and of contemporary documents and of the literature we may discover additional issues made for this trade. Be sure, please, to report such findings, in care of the editor of this *Bulletin*. (In fact, since this article was published in the *Journal of the Russian Numismatic Society*, three more Albertustalers from Emden have come to light).



1. EMDEN: Taler 1674 - Crowned arms dividing 16-74 D5250
MON: NOV: ARG: CIVITATIS: EMBD: VAL:
A variety with MONE: NO: ARG: CIVITAT: EMB: AL: VA

Described as "R" by German Dealers in the one auction sale I can find after the war.

(Photo Courtesy of John S. Davenport)

2. EMDEN: Taler 1674 - Warrior with shield separating 16-74. MON: NOV: ARG: CIVITA: EMBD: ALB: V-A D5252

Given a "RR" in the same auction as no. 1.

(Photo Courtesy of John S. Davenport)

3. EMDEN: Taler 1689 - Warrior dividing 16-89 D5255
MON: NOV: ARG: CIVITA: EMBDENS: ALB: V-A

Appeared at a J. Schulman auction in 1907; so far no sale found after the war.

(Photo Courtesy of John S. Davenport)

4. BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA: Friedrich III - Albertus- or Bank Taler 1695, 1696 D6221
NACH DEM - FUES DES - BURGUND: TALERS
Berlin LC-S* Magdeburg IC-S*
Minden B-H Emmerich W-H 1695
(Coin Photo by Randolph Zander)

4b Another, Similar - but no legend on Reverse
Berlin LC-S* Emmerich W-H 1695

Must have seen widespread use, having been minted in four places and in two versions. Appears from time to time in German auctions, and generally fetches about DM 1,000.

5. POLAND: Augustus II - Beichinger Taler (Banco or Albertus Taler) 1702 "Taler nach burgundischem Fuss" — D1613 KPM1524

A Taler with many names, recorded recently by KPM in 1978; they state the coin was withdrawn in the year of issue for being underweight. Made DM 1,400, twice estimate.

6a. BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL: Carl I - Albertustaler 1747. NACH DEM FVS DER ALBERTUS THALER — D2148 W2722

6b. 1/2 Albertustaler 1747-1748, same legend — W2739

6c. 1/4 Albertustaler 1748, same legend — W2748

The first coins that spell out Albertustaler. Of the three of this type, the Half-taler seems commonest; it averages about DM 650.

(Photo Courtesy of Harald Salvesan)

7. HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP: Karl Peter Ulrich - Albertustaler 1753. NACH * DEM * FUS * DER * ALBERTUS * THALER — D1353 L 491

Shows up in auctions and price-lists two or three times a year, generally in excellent condition: the latest record was £1,100.

(Photo Courtesy of Randolph Zander)

8. PRUSSIA: Friedrich II - Albertustaler 1766, 1767 D2594
M 257

NACH DEM FVS DER ALBERTVSTALER

"Für den Handel mit den Osteuropäischen Staaten"

Rarer than the "Levantetaler" of the same year, but appears once or so a year in sales; popular and makes around DM 12,000.

9. LUBECK: Bishopric - Friedrich August - Albertustaler D2412
L 524

1775 (RRR)

NACH * DEM * FUSS * DER* ALBERTS * TALER *

One thousand made, supposedly only ten survived, remainder melted and recoined into Specietalers 1775.

The "impossible" coin of this series. One appeared at the Timm I Auction in 1831 (ex Behrens, Merzdorf), was bought by Reichel and is now probably in the Hermitage in Leningrad. Another was offered in the Thomsen sale in 1868, and was bought by the Museum in Copenhagen. The Brunn collection contains a copper specimen; but since Brunn had "everything", there are probably no more silver specimens about for private collectors. Essentially a Pattern.

10. KURLAND: Peter Biron - Albertustaler 1780 D1624

MON. NOVA. ARG. CURL. AD NORMAM TAL. ALB.

Perhaps the commonest of the group; fetches $500 or so in VF shape.

(Photo by the Author)

11a. DENMARK: Christian VII - Albertsdaler 1781, 1784 (R), 1786, all 40 mm. diameter D1310

1781 Altona Mint	10,001 struck
1784 Altona Mint (R)	54,001 struck
1786 Poppenbüttel Mint	10,601 struck

11b. Same, 1796: Slightly altered design, 38 mm diameter D1310

The 1796 coin is the commonest; 1781 and especially 1786 appear less often. Prices average $1,000 to $2,000 depending on date and condition. Hede marks 1784 as (R) = 7 to 10 specimens known, and no sale record exists since Ragoczy in 1961. The Museum in Copenhagen has a unique version of 1781 with the Wildman holding his club in the left hand; this is Hede 22A, probably a Pattern.

(Photos by the Author)

12. PRUSSIA: Friedrich Wilhelm II - Albertusthaler 1797 D2601
AD NORMAM TALERORUM ALBERTI
"Geprägt für den Ostseehandel". 1,050 Struck

A fairly rare coin, offered maybe once or twice a year, price around DM 10,000.

13. RUSSIA: Paul I - Albertus-Ruble or Bank Ruble 1796 D1687
B-M Mint (Bankovaya Moneta) S 238
Several variants and a novodel.

Not too hard to find, price averages $1,000.
Elusive choice uncirculated shape.

14. NETHERLANDS: William I - Rijksdaalder, 1815, 1816

"Voor de handel op de Oostzeelanden" D 225
1815 - as Proof Only - 12 minted JS234/5
1816 - 174,222 minted

Schulman says "R", but the 1816 date shows up tolerably often. Value averages a bit over $1,000. In spite of the rarity of 1815, the coin shows up occasionally.

D = Davenport Catalogs

KPM = Kurpfälzischen Münzhandlung, Auction 15, 1978

L = Lange, *Schleswig-Holstein*, 1908

M = Klaus Martin, *Die Preussischen Munzprägungen von 1701-1787*, (1976)

S = Severin, *Russian Silver Coins*, 1965

JS = Jacques Schulman, *Handboek van de Nederlandse Munten van 1795 tot 1975*, 1975

W = Gerhard Welter, *Die Münzen der Welfen ...*, 1971

(A.Ed.Note: #1: See Harald Salvesan's article THE GREENLAND PIASTRE *in NIB, July 1982, pp. 207-8)*

Our Thanks to Randolph Zander, Editor, Journal of Russian Num. Soc. for permission to reprint this now-Revised article, and for hunting down several photographs, and to J.S. Davenport for photo use.

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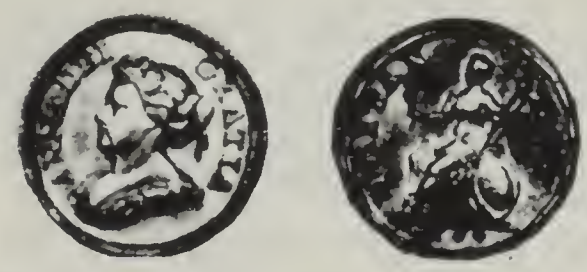
A LOVELY, LONELY COIN

by the late Larry Devine, NI #1832



It exhibits a Mahogany patina

ENGLAND, Queen Anne, 1702-1714. AE Farthing, 1714. Pure Copper. Seaby 2850. Choice Extremely Fine-Unc., a choice condition Type Coin.

The only copper coin issued during her reign and only for the one year (except for a Pattern with date 1713). It was issued under Sir Isaac Newton, mintmaster, of pure copper; all previous AE coins were alloyed with tin. The Queen Anne Farthing has a fascinating history, one being sold at auction in the 18th century for £ 500. And as late as 1814, a man received a year's imprisonment for stealing one, the prosecutor convincing the jury that £ 700 was half its value. And yet, including patterns there were almost 400 in existence; not exactly a huge mintage, but certainly much larger than the exaggerated value which people at that time attributed to it. This specimen is of extrodinary beauty with a mahogany patina, prooflike surfaces and virtually *no* wear; the "as issued" specimens in Peck all showing the same weakness on the highest curls in the front row of the Queen's hair.

THE STORY BEHIND THE DUTCH EMERGENCY COINS ISSUED DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF WORLD WAR II

From a display by Marvin L. Fraley, Lubbock, Texas (author unknown)

Towards the end of 1941 the German occupation of the Netherlands, which interfered with all phases of life, brought about a radical change in the Dutch monetary system. In order to dispose of a quantity of silver, which represented a considerable value, and quantities of copper and nickel, which were indispensable raw materials for the war industry, the familiar coins of silver, nickel and bronze were retired from circulation and the smaller denominations were replaced by 25, 10, 5, 2½ and 1 cent coins of zinc with German emblems.

The new occupation coins were designed by S. S. Scharfuhrer, who furnished the following explanation of the "popular" designs represented on them.

> "The coins portray a series of symbolic representations which reach back to old Dutch symbols and avoid, as far as possible, allegorical externals. The five coins all have a more or less hidden sun-symbol, which in these times may be regarded as the expression of our confidence in God.
>
> As to the designs: the first (1 Cent) is that of the *rechtkruis* (right cross) given here in a typical Dutch style as it appears again and again in our popular national art. By the addition of two birds of paradise this design is of particular significance and is especially meant as the expression of the Frankish part of our people.
>
> As a second design (2½ Cents) the *uleboerd* (owl's board) is used. This is a famous symbol of the Frisian race, which nowadays is still found throughout the whole Frisian country in a thousand varieties. Here too, a pair of sun-birds, this time depicted as swans, flank the *uleboerd*, the symbol of the indestructible life of our people.
>
> The third design (5 Cents) is dedicated to the third race of our people - the Saxons. Accordingly, it shows a symbol still found through the whole Saxon country - the *pardekoppen* (horses head) - represented here in the favorite form of our popular art.
>
> So these three lower value coins form a remarkable unity. They are the three race-elements of our people and all three of them are adopted from the forms of popular art and all three are equally symbols of the sun.
>
> The two higher values (10 and 25 Cents) depicting a tree and a ship are closely connected with the former three. The tree, in a beautiful form of the *drie kruinenboom* (three top tree), is the symbol of the strength and highness of our race, as well as of liberty in a popular sense.
>
> The ship is no longer primarily a sun symbol to us, but more

the symbol of our special disposition as a seafaring nation and of the hard but unbroken life on these coasts.

The reverses represent as ornaments some simple motives derived from the agricultural and seafaring disposition of our people - waves and ears of corn."

Figure 1

Above (Figure 1) is shown the original designs of the 10, 2½ and 1 cent pieces. As it appears, originally there was to be a central hole in the 2½ cent piece to distinguish it from the 10 cent piece, from which it did not differ much in size. For the sake of uniformity, there was also to be a central hole in the 1 cent piece.

All five of the original designs were approved, the 10 cent piece in particular being received by the Nazi authorities with great satisfaction. Some months later a telephone message was received ordering the coinage of the 10, 2½ and 1 cent stopped at once because the coins had been condemned by the German Governor, Seyss Inquart. The *drie kruinenboom* on the 10 cent piece was not deemed German and the central hole in the 2½ and 1 cent pieces was *kitsch* (rubbish).

Trial pieces of the 2½ and 1 cent pieces without the central hole were later sent in for examination and the 2½ cent piece was accepted with a slight modification on the reverse. The birds on the cent however could find no favor with the Germans and disappeared. A new design was made and accepted for the 10 cent piece, of which the designer described as follows:

> "The 10 cent piece, too, shows a common Dutch-German symbol - the three sprout. This symbol occurs in our popular art in the place of the old runic letter of Man. Here the three fork is represented in the shape of the tulip three sprout. A token of victory, signifying strength and fruitfulness for people and soil."

The change in the German designs on the coins was deemed so important that 53 million of disapproved coins which had already been struck

Figure 2

had to be remelted. Figure 2 above shows the final designs of all 5 denominations. The 2½ cent, not readily distinguishable from the 10 cent proved unpopular and came to an end in early 1942. It was struck with 1941 and 1942 dates, but collectors will find that the 1942 date is extremely rare and seldom appears on the market.

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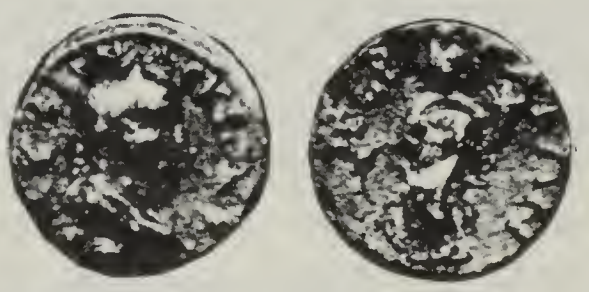
"THE LAST OF THE OLD TIME ROMANS"

by the late Larry Devine, NI #1832



Herrenius Etruscus/Tyche

PAMPHYLIA, PERGA, ca. 251 AD. AE 23. Laureated bust of Herennius Etruscus, rt. Rev. Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cornucopia. BMC ___. Weber ___. Hunter ___. Just About Very Fine.

Trajan Decius is frequently called "the last of the old-time Romans", and his son Herennius, while not having his father's military ability, was bright and loyal and more polished than his father. It was this very straight-forward simplicity of Decius that enabled his successor, the shrewd Gallus, to betray them into slaughter. Had this not occured, the pompous Valerian and his sybarite son would never have come to power and ..., who knows? It's too bad that his native superstition allowed him to be convinced that the new religion going around, Christianity, was a threat to the state as well as the traditional Roman gods, and his persecution of Christians became the only thing people remember about him.

ABOUT THOSE COUNTERSTAMPS

by Paul F.L. de Groot, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, NI #1786
Drawings by the author

One area of numismatics that has fascinated me for a long time is that of counterstamps. Counterstamps or countermarks are designs *(fig. 1)*

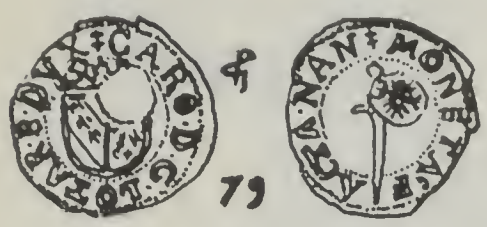


Fig. 1

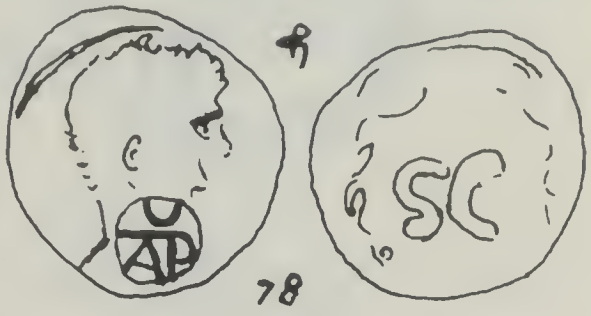


Fig. 2

or numbers *(fig. 2)* or combinations thereof that are punched into coins (or tokens and medals) after they have been struck. They exclude grafiti and engravings as well as accidental bumps but otherwise the definition is rather fluid and at its broadest would include anything from the tinest Ancient or Oriental bankers mark to the coin that is over-struck on a previous piece. The marks can be applied immediately after the piece is struck or cast, as in several 16th and 17th century German coins and tokens and some Japanese coins from the 18th and 19th century, or be put on it as late as more than one hundred years afterward, as is the case with some official Brazilian counterstamps of the 19th century and unofficial ones of the 20th century (SANPEX, etc.).

The reasons for counterstamping are as diverse as its perpetrators. The latter may be divided roughly into official authorities and unofficial bodies and persons. The reasons may range from serious like revalidation of old coins to trivial like playing around with a punch in a machine shop. And in many cases we know neither the authority nor the reason and often it is quite hard even to guess whether a mark is official or not.

If we begin with official authorities we can already get an idea of the varieties of purpose behind the countermarking. The following list is by no means complete:

1. To authenticate the products of their own mint:
   a) Immediately, e.g. Japanese tempo tsuho, Munster *bursarienzeichen. (Fig. 3).*

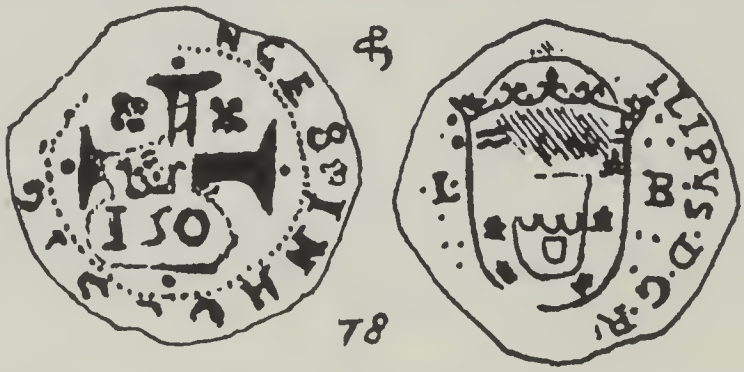
(Fig. 3) City of MUNSTER 6 pfennig 1608

b) Later, because forgeries have appeared in some quantity, e.g. Maltese copper coins *(Fig. 4)*, 6 pfennig pieces of Paderborn.

(Fig. 4. Malta 4 tari 1636

2) To change the value of the coins because of economic circumstances:

a) Upward, e.g. Brazil in 1809, Spain and Portugal *(Fig. 5)* 17th century, Scotland 1578, France 1640.



(Fig. 5)
Portugal, tostao of Philip II, 1580-98, CM (in Brazil?) with '150' decree of 1642?

b) Downward, e.g. Brazil in 1835, Spain 17th century, Santo Domingo 1577.

3) To change the value of the coins generally upward because of special circumstances, e.g. Holland and Zeeland 1573-4.

4) To differenciate between good and bad legally struck coins, e.g. Netherlands schellings 1694.

(Fig. 6)

PADERBORN 6 pfenning 1706, counterstamped in 1718

5) To get rid of bad legally struck coins without inconveniencing the subjects by marking the coins circulating inside the country, and prohibiting the unmarked ones that circulate outside the borders, e.g. Netherlands florins 1693, Paderborn 6 pfenninge 1718 *(Fig. 6; illus. on previous page)*.

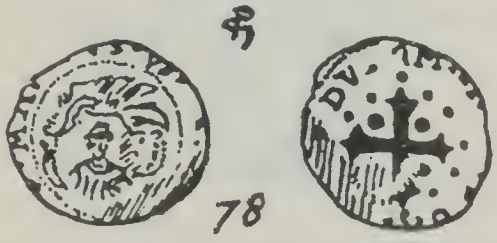
6) To adopt "foreign coins", e.g. German cities in the Middle Ages, Russia 1655, El Salvador in 1862, Azores in 1887.

7) To obliterate the symbols of overthrown or not recognized regimes, e.g. Peru and Philippines early 19th century, Guadeloupe 1794 *(Fig. 7)*.

(Fig. 7)

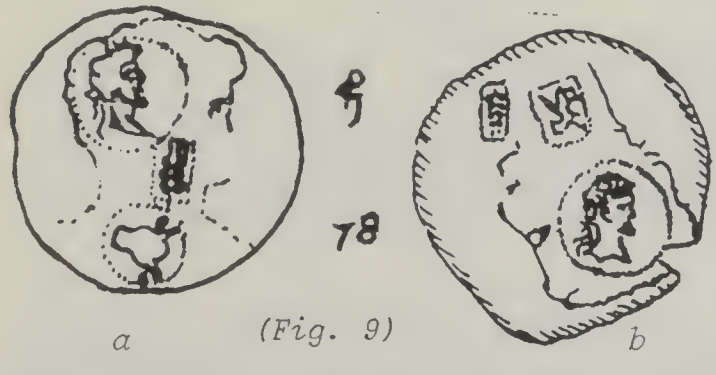
8) To prevent the disappearance of coins in trade (generally together with multilation) e.g. many Caribbean counterstamps, Prince Edward Island and New South Wales "holey dollars".

9) To raise funds, e.g. Anguilla 1967, Tonga.



(Fig. 8) Venice copper Sesino counterstamped.

But many official measures cannot be so readily explained. Why did the 1957 Arnhem hoard turn up so many coins marked with letters? Assays showed no appreciable differences in fineness or weight. And was the counterstamp of a man's bust on a sesino from Venice *(Fig. 8)* official? Why did the Italian government in 1918-1919 recoin the twenty centesimi of 1893-94? Were they too worn? A pomegranate counterstamp appears on the 8 reales of Cundinamarca from around 1820. It was presumably applied by the Colombian government, but I still do not know the who, why and when of it.



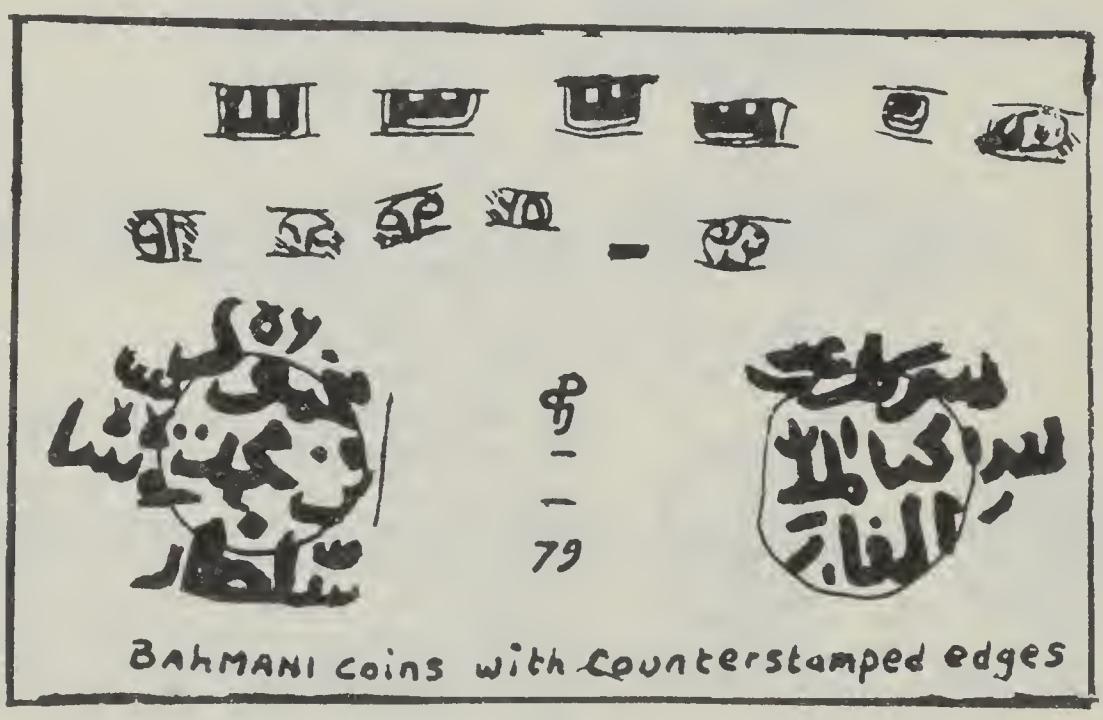
a *(Fig. 9)* *b*

And when it comes to ancient coins things become even less clear. India has its punch marked silver pieces. Originally it was thought the punches were banker's marks, but it is possible they they actually show sequential royal marks. On the western scene, I have two "Greek Imperial" coins, not readily identified that each show three stamps, with two of them similar on both pieces (and ear of wheat and an Emperor's head) and

only the third stamp different *(Fig. 9a,b)*. It is hard not to think that it is the work of some specified authority.

(Fig. 10)

When it comes to Islamic counterstamps, we are very much hindered by the fact that very little may be documented, and that very few Western scholars have access to available information and the knowledge to read and interpret it. Large numbers of Islamic counterstamps on Islamic coins are known. In addition many are known on Byzantine coins. *(Fig. 10)*. These are generally believed to be official, but there is divergence of opinion on whose behalf they were made. Another group is formed by a group of marks that I recently found on the edge of some 16th century Bahmani copper coins



(Fig. 11)

from Central India *(Fig. 11)*. On silver coins from India banker's marks are well known, but on copper pieces they are more likely to have been official marks, the Arabic figure '3' possibly serving to raise the value from two units to three.

In some cases these counterstamps may have been written up in English-language publications that few of us have seen. Many more may have been published in German, Hungarian, Polish, Arabic, Persian or whatever other language that has not appeared in English. In that case little articles (or big ones) would be appreciated. Everybody is invited to write in under the title "About those Counterstamps" heading (or any other).

Information is even more lacking or hidden on the subject of unofficial countermarks, that is those made by private persons and non-government bodies. Some like Mel Wacks' recent efforts have been well publicized.

Others like the Devins and Bolton stamps have been researched. But by far the great majority is surrounded by obscurity.

A very coarse division may be made in respect to the purposes for making of these marks, but in many cases it is hard to fit any piece in a category without more background information.

1) To identify pieces for currency in a business, ranch, etc, and to prevent them from flowing away.
2) To revalidate or re-authenticate tokens.
3) To advertise, e.g. Devins & Bolton counterstamps.
4) To commemorate events, e.g. the Brazilian SAN PEX counterstamps.
5) To identify the bearer as belonging to a certain group (e.g. possibly the cents marked with Masonic symbols).
6) For sale as novelties, e.g. the "Kennedy facing Lincoln" cents.
7) For trying out punches like the goldsmiths marks and year letters used in many countries.
8) Just for the heck of it.

As I said before much information is lost, and other information now available is not recorded. For instance while some business stamps and advertising marking have been publicized others pass into obscurity. While the "Kennedy facing Lincoln" cents have been mentioned in the press I would not be surprised if some future numismatist would think that the "pennies" with a countermarked airplane and SAS were an internal security measure of the Strategic Air Command, and so on.

****

A CITY WITH "NO COINS"

by the late Larry Devine, NI #1832

A "Very Rare City"

MESOPOTAMIA, HATRA. 2nd Century A.D. AE 25. A barbarous copy of a coin of Antioch, bearing the laureated head of an emperor left. Rev.: S C in wreath. BMC ___. Dan. Syl. ___. Weber ___. Hunter___. Very Rare City. Good Very Fine.

Although the existence of this city was known at the time the BMC was written (see Long's *Classical Atlas, map 22, 65 miles SSW of Singara),* no coins were attributed to it until the *Danish Sylloge* was compiled. They issued two types of coins; the above, and the head of the sun-god, both having the reverse of S C. within wreath.

"FREEDOM FIGHTER -- URUGUAYAN STYLE"

by Lee Grossman, San Antonio, Texas, NI #1707

1975
5 New Pesos

150th Anniversary commem of 1825 Revolution

If you were to visit the South American country of Uruguay today, and its capital, Montevideo, and were to conduct a survey of the people as to who was the greatest man to ever live, chances are the unanimous answer would be ARTIGAS. After all, wasn't he the greatest soldier, patriot, liberator, ruler, and all-around "good guy"?

Let's learn about the "gaucho with the white hat"; the man called ARTIGAS, the one known only by his last name because most of the population does not know his first or middle name.

Jose Gervasio ARTIGAS was born in Montevideo in 1774. Early in his career, he became a captain of a corps in the Spanish provincial service. And he remained loyal to Spain for some time after the outbreak of the insurrection against Spanish rule in the Rio de la Plata viceroyalty.

In 1811, however, he joined the revolutionary forces and became the first leader in the fight for Uruguayan independence. The patriot units under his command won a series of victories over the Spanish, but the victories did not result in independence for Uruguay.

In 1813, he organized an independent force of gauchos (cattle drivers or cowboys), and tried to force the Buenos Aires junta to recognize Uruguay as one of the Federation of La Plata states. While he failed in this effort, he did liberate Montevideo from Buenos Aires control in 1815, thereby insuring Uruguayan independence.

New Peso, multisided - Minted at the Chilean mint of Santiago.

ARTIGAS then became ruler of Uruguay, but he was defeated in 1817 by the Portuguese from Brazil, who siezed Montevideo. After another Portuguese victory over his army in 1820, he went into permanent exile in Paraguay, where he died in 1850.

Uruguay honors its patriot, Artigas, with many issues of coins, paper money and stamps. His bust is on the 1,2,5,10,20,25, 50 centavos and 1,5,10,100 pesos,

and the 1 and 5 new pesos. These coins were first issued in 1916, and have been minted in 0.916 fine gold; 0.720 fine silver; aluminum, copper-nickel, nickel-brass, copper and aluminum-bronze. Patterns were struck, beginning in 1953, in 0.983 and 0.916 fine gold; 0.720 fine silver, copper and aluminum, and in several different denominations. The Patterns were mostly proof and issued in small amounts (usually 100 pieces). Some coinage is a little expensive, but most issues are accessible and inexpensive.

Currency, with Artigas depicted, are the 50 centesimos and the 1,5,10, 100,500,1000,5000 and 10,000 Pesos.

William B. Slate is one of the few recognized world authorities on Uruguayan coinage, although he and his wife Judy have lived away from Texas for a while they are members of the Alamo Coin club.

Bibliography:

Krause/Mishler, *Standard Catalogue of World Coins*
Albert Pick, *Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money*

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NUMYSTERIES REVISITED

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by Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Colebrook, NH, NI #331

When someone starts with the phrase "It is my firm belief that..." you had better take the high ground if you know him to be wrong and feel so inclined to try and convince him that he is indeed wrong. The argument over the Cocos-Keeling Islands tokens is a case in point. For years it was touted that they were made of bone or ivory. I thought so until I had the happy chance to see several and found they they were made of a form of plastic similar to the early billiard balls. I remember even challenging one writer to hold one in his hand and touch a match to it. If it was ivory or bone then he had no problem. If it was plastic, as I was of the "firm belief" that it was, then he would be seeing his doctor for burns.

50c Plastic, Made in England?

This interesting series of individually numbered tokens (K/M cataloged as #1-7) which replaced an earlier "currency" made from sheepskin, were issued in 1913 by John Sidney Clunies Ross then the owner and governor of the islands. They were used locally until 1956 when they were replaced by Australian currency.

They were reportedly manufactured in England but being a form of plastic they could have been made anywhere poker chips were made. For the token collector they make a fascinating series to add to his or her collection. Does anyone out there know where they were "minted"?

"OH MOSLEMS UNITE! UNITE!"

by Raymond E. Whyborn, San Antonio, Texas, NI #1764

A Coin using Three Dating Systems

The Islamic Republic of Iran has issued another unusual coin. Unusual in that it depicts two world-famous religious symbols that are not physically located in Iran. These symbols are of extreme importance to the predominately shiite sect of Islam that populates post-revolutionary Iran. The new issue is a 10 Rial coin of cupro-nickel with reeded edge and is identified as Y-175. It is 27.8 mm. in diameter, weighs 6.97 grams and has an approximate value of US$0.12. It was produced at the Tehran mint and was released in late 1982. It is unique in that it portrays three recognized dating systems. The obverse is dated by the Gregorian calendar (AD) and is expressed as 1982 with the 19 and the 82 being separated by the central devise or design. The reverse portrays two dates. The Anno Hejira (AH) date 1402 is located on the left of the central design and the Solar Hejira (SH) date of 1361 is at right. The AH date is used in Saudi Arabia while Iran still uses the SH dating system.

The central design on the obverse is a striking view of the most Holy KAABA in the courtyard of the Grand Mosque at Mecca on the west coast of Saudi Arabia. The KAABA is depicted with its shroud partially raised to expose the stone structure. That small rectangular structure houses the sacred black stone which is the symbol of the Moslem Religion and is also the goal of every Moslem's required (at least once in a lifetime) pilgrimage. It is also the point towards which all Moslems must face when reciting daily prayers.

Issuing authority (Islamic Republic of Iran) for the coin is shown above the KAABA in Persian script. The coin's theme and legend are in English below the KAABA and reads "OH MOSLEMS UNITE! UNITE". The denomination is also in English and is between the KAABA and the legend.

The reverse depicts the AL-AGHSA Mosque of Omar as its central design. This mosque is also known as the Dome of the Rock and is in Jerusalem. This mosque was recently in the news when a young armed man went wild and sprayed a group of worshippers with automatic weapon fire. This is not the first usage of the Dome of the Rock mosque on money issued by Iran. This same mosque was used as the central obverse design of the bronze-clad steel 1 rial coin issued in 1981 (Y-171). It was also used on the 1000 rial bank-note (undated) issued in 1982 and listed in the fourth edition of *Standard Catalog of*

World Paper Money as P-138.

The Islamic Repubic of Iran is, for the first time, actively pursuing the goodwill and support of their fellow Moslems throughout the world. The Islamic Revolution began in Iran in 1978 and was engineered by Ayatolla Ruhollah Khomeini but was not heartily or actively supported by non-Iranian Moslems. The Islamic Repubic is now obviously attempting to obtain world-wide recognition and support for its on-going revolution. Their attempts to influence other Moslems through the design and issue of special coins and paper money, provides additional material to be collected, enjoyed and exhibited.

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NUMYSTERIES REVISITED

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by Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Colebrook, NH, NI #351

What do the Isle de Bourbon and the Isle de Bonaparte have in common? Everything, for they are earlier names of the same place, the Reunion Island. Except for its discovery by the Portuguese in the 16th century and a short occupation by the British during the Napoleonic Wars the island has always been under French control. Between the 1816 billon 10 centimes and the regular aluminum issues beginning in 1948 there are reportedly three issues of tokens. The first were the 50 centimes

1896 "Good For" token

and one franc of 1896 in copper-nickel. The second were the aluminum 5, 10 and 25 centimes of 1920 (called Bank Tokens by K/M catalog and

Its minting place is Unknown

demonetized in 1941. Ed.); and the third was a reported issue of aluminum 50 centimes and one franc in 1941. Neither of the first two have mint marks and the latter is only reported not confirmed. Jean Mazard assured me that the latter two were not struck by the Paris Mint. Did the Paris Mint strike the first? Who struck the second and was the third struck at all, and, if so, by whom and what happened to the coins? Anyone out there know any of the answers?

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = UNCIRCULATED. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. Mints are not listed unless multiple mints for the particular year.

AUSTRALIA (Continued from last month): Y44 - C to 1977 X (1970, 1971, 1976); Y45 - C to 1978 X (1966L, 1967, 1971, 1976, 1977); Y46 - C; Y47 - C to 1976 X (1973, 1974, 1975); Y48 - C; Y49 - C.

AUSTRIA: C3 - 1772 G; C12 - C; C16 - 1861, 1962; C17a - C; C39 - 1758; C78- 1760; C116 - 1771B; C127 - 1781B, 1781S; C128 - 1781A, 1782C; C149 - 1800A, 1800S; C150 - 1799A; C150a - 1800C; C156 - 1795G; C157 - 1804B; C172 - 1812A; C173 - 1812S; C174 - 1821B; C175 - 1816S; C176 - 1816A; C177 - 1816A, 1816G; C178 - 1807S; C179 - 1807S; C180 - 1815B; C180b - 1826A; C181 - 1815A; C181a - 1821B; C183 - 1808A; C183a - 1814A; C188a - 1837A; C190a - 1837A; C191a - 1845C; C196 - C; C198 - 1851A; C199 - 1851B; C200 - 1851B; C201 - 1851A; C202a - 1849A; C206 - 1854A; C210 - 1854A; Y6 - 1858B, 1860V, 1885; Y7.1 1859M, 1860A, 1881, 1885; Y8 - 1860B; Y9 - 1858A; Y10 - 1894; Y11 - 1872; Y12 - 1869; Y14 - 1859A; Y15 - 1861A; Y26 - 1895, 1897, 1901, 1909, 1910, 1911; Y27 - C; Y28 - 1894, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912; Y29 - 1893, 1895, 1910; Y30 - 1893, 1895, 1907; Y31 - C; Y32 - C; Y33 - C; Y34 - C; Y35 - 1893, 1899; Y37 - 1915; Y55 - Restrike; Y56 - 1924; Y57 - C; Y58 - C; Y60 - 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1935; Y61 - 1925, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1936, 1937; Y62 - 1931, 1934, 1936; Y63 - CX (1928); Y65 - 1935; Y66 - 1934; Y67 CX (1924); Y68 - CX (1932); Y69 - C; Y79 - 1934; Y87 - 1950, 1955, 1957, 196-1966 incl. 1968, 1969, 1972; Y88 - 1948; Y89 - C to 1968 X (1967); Y90 - C to 1974 X (1969, 1972; Y91 - CX (1946); Y92 - C; Y93 - CX (1952); Y94 - 1952; Y95 - CX (1950); Y97 - C; Y99 - 1957, 1958, 1965, 1966, 1973; Y99a - 1974, 1975, 1978; Y100 - C; Y101 - C; Y103 - C to 1978 X (1967 thru 1970, 1973, 1975, 1977); Y104 - C to 1979 X (1975, 1976); Y106 - CX (1963, 1966, 1967); Y106a - 1968, 1969, 1970, 1976, 1978; Y112 - C; Y126 - C; Y129 - C; Y131 - C.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS: C1 - 1744; C1b - 1777; C13 - 1763; C43 - 1793; C44 - 1793; C46 - 1797C.

AZORES: C4 - 1795; Y1 - 1880; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; YC5.1 - C.

BAHAMAS: Y1 - 1966, 1968; Y1a - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - CX (1970); Y5 - C; Y6 - 1966; Y7 - 1966; Y9 - 1966; Y14 - 1973RM; Y16 - 1973; Y21 - 1971.

BAHRAIN: Y2 thru Y6 - C; Y9 - C.

BANGLADESH: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y5 - 1974; Y6 - 1974, 1977; Y7 - 1974, 1977; Y10 - C.

BARBADOS: C1 - 1788; Y1 - 1973, 1973FM(P); Y2 - 1973, 1973FM(P); Y3 - 1973FM(P); Y4 - 1973, 1973FM(P); Y5 - 1973FM(P); Y6 - 1973FM(P); Y7a - 1973FM(P); Y8 - 1973FM(P). Eastern Caribbean Terr. $4 issue: Y2 - C.

(Continued next month)

BOOK NEWS

(Readers are invited to send us reviews of the books listed in this section for publication in the BOOK REVIEWS section.)

New Work on the Roman Denarius

The publication of *LOS DENARIOS ROMANOS ANTERIORES A J.C. y su nuevo método de clasificatión* (THE ROMAN DENARIUS BEFORE J.C. and its new method of classification) was recently announced by its authors, X. & F. Calicó. The book is clothbound, 15 x 22cm format, 360 glossy pages, 730 coin photograhs, 838 coin drawings with a total of 1430 coins described.

The book is in three parts as follows: 1. Anonymous Denarius. 2. With family name (including the mintages of Pompey, Juluis Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Mark Anthony, Augustus, etc. up until our times). 3. The Social War.

The work is divided into 2 well differentiated parts. The first which is actually the catalog, groups the Denarius by families and is in alphabetical and chronological order, including the mint, date of minting, commentary on the mintmaster, catalog price solely for the purpose of orientation, and an extensive bibliography.

The second part, with the purpose of being more rapidly able to identify the coins and later classify them, groups the denarius based on the style and designs on the reverse compartamentalized by such items as coaches drawn by four horses, cavalrymen, buildings, etc.

The book is available from the authors, X. & F. Calico, Plaza del Angel, 2, Barcelona - 2, Spain. 3500 Pesetas (about $24.00 U.S.). Airmail, add $6.00 U.S.

Promotional brochure translated from Spanish by Dale E. Seppa.

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MEXICO, BRONZE 20 CENTAVOS 1983

by John DeMarais, Dallas, Texas, NI #1539

Mexico has released another denomination in the new series of coins introduced in 1980. The new coin is valued at 20 centavos, is struck in bronze, is 20mm in diameter, and has reeding of the same type as the previous cupro-nickel 20-centavo piece. The obverse bears the national symbol reintroduced on the 1980 series which is quite similar to the one used on certain coins from 1936 to 1955. The reverse bears a sculpted head, the words "cultura olmeca", the value, and the date.

The cupro-nickel 20-centavo coins was also struck this year with the date 1983. The denomination is now nearly worthless (equal to 0.15 cent) but is apparently necessary because of pricing practices. Still awaited are new 1-peso and 50-centavo coins to replace the large cupro-nickel pieces now in circulation.

BOOK REVIEWS

Pedro Voltes-Bou. *LA BANCA BARCELONESA DE 1840-1920.* Volume XII published by Instituto Minicipal de Historia - Barcelona, Spain). 1963. 355pp, index, illus. and bibliography.

This book is meant to be a social-economic history of The Bank of Barcelona and as such it begins with a brief overview of money, credit and the bank in general during the 1840-1920 period. The book is written in Spanish Spanish as opposed to Latin American Spanish and this preliminary section is quite difficult to comprehend for this reason and for the fact that it is an example of an economics book written for economists by economists.

Luckily, this changes to a certain extent after the preliminaries are over with. The first major section gives a detailed list of 16 banking entities founded in Barcelona between 1856 and 1875. The details of each of these entities is given to the extent of the author's knowledge. This includes dates of opening and closing, the general busines of the bank, issuance of banknotes, pagares, etc. and information on the officers of the banks.

The second part of the book begins with an explanation of the law of 19 March 1874 which prohibited the issuance of paper money by any but the Banco Nacional de Espana. This naturally changed the goals and functions of the Banco de Barcelona which had been a bank of emission since 1844. A thorough analysis of the necessary changes in operation is included. This covers the 1874-1894 period. The balance of this part covers the banks founded in Barcelona during the 1876-1899 period, in detail similar to that found in the first part of the book.

The remainder of the book covers banking theory in the province of Catalan, the bank of Barcelona in the 1894-1914 period and the remainder of the banking entities founded up until the 1920 period.

This book is quite scarce and not generally available. It is published here only to record it for interested parties.

Reviewed by Dale Seppa

Mariano Sellai. *LA IMPORTANCIA DE LA AMONEDACION IMPERIAL ROMANA COMO CHRONICA HISTORICA. (The Importance of the Imperial Roman Coinage as an Historical Chronical).* Bilingual edition Spanish/Italian. Italian transalted to Spanish by Elvira M. Ballesio. Number 23 in the series *DIVULGACION NUMISMATICA Y MEDALLISTICA,* published by the Instituto de Numismatica e Historia de San Nicolas de los Arroyas (Argentina), 1983. 18pp, soft cover, illus.

This brief monograph is intended as an overview of the importance of Roman Imperial coins for historical research. It will be of use to the beginner in Roman coins but only if his/her Spanish or Italian is at the point that it can be read directly without the necessity

of laborious translation. The illustrations are few and far between so there are few points where one can get a handle on the text without reading it thoroughly. For the English reader it is suggested that other works in English be sought out and used.

The book is available from the reviewer (Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792) for U.S. $2.00 for delivery in the U.S. All other countries, add $1.00 U.S.

Reviewed by Dale Seppa

Duilio Vaia. *PLANTATION TOKENS OF PUERTO RICO.* New York, 1980, 71pp. Soft cover. Available from the author for $6.00 postpaid in U.S. R.R. #2, Buzon 590, San Sebastian, PR 00755.

Since the arrival of the first Spanish settlers in Puerto Rico, from the 1500's until the 1900's, Puerto Rico suffered from a shortage of coins. There was an influx of foreign coins, and the Spanish government did little to ameliorate the problem. In 1885 the king of Spain authorized by royal decree, the mintage of silver coins for the island. However, few were minted and fewer arrived in Puerto Rico.

During the period between 1880 and 1900, many new tokens of interest to numismatists appeared. Plantation owners and merchants, desperate for coins to pay their workers, started to make the own "coins". These "coin" or tokens, as they are commonly called, were redeemable at the plantation stores. They became such an important part of the monetary system that they were even accepted in village stores, although generally at a slightly lower rate.

Up to now there has been an unfortunate paucity of reference material dealing with these tokens. Duilio Vaia, who has been a collector for many years, has rectified this situation. His book should prove the authoritative work on the subject, containing a complete breakdown of all information available, along with price guides.

Over 600 tokens are illustrated, including not only plantation tokens, but tokens from horse trolleys, trains, ships and wagons. Some information on paper money and coins is also included.

Reviewed by Dale Seppa

Books Previously Reviewed Now Available

The following books previously reviewed in this department are now available from Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792:

Luis Alberto Carbo. *HISTORIA MONETARIA Y CAMBIARIA DEL ECUADOR.* (See December 1982 issue for review). U.S. $20.00 postpaid in U.S.

Carlos Ortuño. *HISTORIA NUMISMATICA DEL ECUADOR.* (See February 1983 issue for review). U.S. $15.00 postpaid in U.S.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Bill McMurray, P. O. Box 342, Westerly, RI 02891: WANTED - Information on SAN BLAS Island, Panama Tokens: quantity struck, where struck, the meaning of "SIABIBI", and what do the initials C.Q.P. and J.A.M. stand for? Also, were these tokens struck in 1981, 1982 & 1983? Any information concerning the above would be greatly appreciated.

CPT. Darrel J. Doll, 10 Woodridge Drive, Hudson, NH 03051: Beer and Brewery items wanted. Tokens, medals, notgeld notes, etc. depicting Beer Names or Scenes. Other Beer related items also wanted. Please write first.

David Boeshaar, Box 3355, Santa Susana, CA 93063: I am going to retire in January 1984 and will begin to trade a 27,000+ world coin collection for ???? All coins mounted, identified. Your inquiry should contain Self-Addressed, Stamped Envelope (SASE). Every SASE will be answered as fast as possible.

Alan York, One Main Street, East Hampton, New York, 11937: I have available for trade some nice World War II Prisoner-of-War chits from the U.S.A. that I would like to exchange for similar items that I can use for my collection from Canada and the U.S.A. Also interested in notes, chits and tokens from P.O.W. Camps, Concentration Camps, Internment Camps, D.P. Camps, etc. of England, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, India, Isle of Man, Italy, Poland, France, etc. All correspondence answered with thanks.

Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792: Would like to purchase issue number 9 of Holland Wallace Fixed Price List. I also wish to purchase Brazil 2000 Reis 1857 in strict VF or better and Guatemala 1 Peso 1895 H in strict VF or better.

Carling Gresham, P. O. Box 580, Pomona Park, Fla. 32081: WANTED - Latin American Numismatic Bibliographies, or other bibliographies containing numismatic citations, any "western" language. Urgently needed for research project, which will produce ultimately a comprehensive, annotated LA numis-bibliography. Please write and tell me what you have; all responses will be answered. Will buy those items not already in my library; if not for sale, would request loan for up to 30 days, I pay your postage. I will take care of your books! Thank you.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept, from NI members only, any numismatic item, whether paper, metal or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to NI Attribution Committee, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, U.S.A.

Rev-Mex, Sunset Ridge Road, Ozawkie, Kansas 66070: We have just released Issue Number Twenty-Eight (February 1983) and Issue Number Twenty-Nine (November 1983) of *THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION REPORTER*. We invite correspondence from any persons interested in Rev-Mex (the society) or our publication.